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PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY TO TRAIN LEADERS FOR CHINA;
GOVERNMENT ISSUES SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS

DESCRIBES CHINESE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 27 Oct 50

The first new-type regular university in China was opened with considerable eclat in Peiping in March of this year. It will no doubt have much influence in moulding the new society in China. Its establishment was authorized at the 11th meeting of the Government Administration Council on 16 December 1949. Its task is to prepare reconstruction cadres for the new China, using Soviet experience in this field. Soviet professors are to be employed, and students are to be drawn from all parts of China.

The regular course embraces eight departments: law, diplomacy, cooperatives, Russian language, finance, trade, economic planning, and factory management. There are also 11 special courses in these and other fields. The law and diplomacy departments require 4 years, the others 3; while special courses require 8 months. Among the students, the largest group are worker and peasant revolutionary cadres, next are progressive laborers, and finally, the progressive young intellectuals. The students number more than 3,000, of whom 1,827 are cadres (570 of these with 8 or more years of party work), and 172 are progressive laborers. Communist Party members number 1,733, and New Democracy Youth, 651. The students have a high degree of class consciousness and have already made a good name for themselves.

The educational aim in this institution is to link instruction with reality, to emphasize quality and efficiency in work and continually to elevate the scientific attainments of the cadres. For this reason, there is maintained a vital connection with government agencies.

TO HELP COLLEGES AND UNEMPLOYED PROFESSORS -- Ho-fei, Huan-pei Jih-pao, 9 Oct 50

Recently liberated East China is having serious trouble in maintaining its educational work. In this time of transition, with natural calamities added, unemployment among professors and lack of schooling for youths present difficult

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problems. Private colleges and middle schools, which comprise at least half of the total, are with a few exceptions, suffering financial stringency and some have closed.

Many local governments have enlisted intellectuals to go south, to enter the army for revolutionary work, or to be placed in reconstruction projects in the Northeast. Many private schools have, under the People's government leadership, used their energies in a cooperative way to keep going, and even enlarged their scope. This has been true even in the stricken regions where relief work was so urgent. However, despite improvement, the situation remains serious. When land reform is accomplished this fall, conditions will be better, but still much effort will be needed to maintain our educational work.

To carry out the Central government's purpose in the matter of help for unemployed professors and students who are out of school, the East China Military and Political Commission has issued a supplementary directive which has the following provisions:

1. Each local government, in addition to maintaining the public schools, must help the private institutions so that they may carry on, adapting themselves to the new state of affairs. This can be done by observing the Central government's principles of lower fees, more students, cooperation between faculty and students, resourcefulness, self-renovation, and overcoming of obstacles. These schools must help themselves to the utmost.
2. Private schools of the middle school and college level should be the chief ones helped, for their load is heavier. Founders and directors may be appealed to for financial help, the government may set up work scholarships or money scholarships, and also grants to teachers or loans without interest, etc. At the same time, tendencies to neglect self-renovation or to lean on government aid should be guarded against.
3. In the matter of elementary schools, emphasis should be put on the pay of teachers, as the prime factor in keeping the schools going. All local resources and patronage should be drawn upon. The minimum educational needs should be recognized in the official budget. In the division of school land in land reform, the interests of the schools must be preserved.
4. In the disaster areas, teachers have loyally cooperated under the government by joining teaching with relief and production work. This fine work must be conserved and continued, and great precautions must be taken to prevent the dispersal of the teachers whose services will be needed after conditions return to normal.
5. Unemployed professors and intellectuals should be registered and given relief in accord with the government's directive of 25 July. They should be given ideological and political training in special classes to allay their fears about livelihood and fit them for future service to the nation as needed.
6. Students for whom schooling is not available should be gathered into various supplementary or night classes, using existing facilities in the cities. They can be given political education and enlisted in social service. This plan has been successfully tried in Shanghai.
7. People's governments everywhere must actively organize all resources in the educational field under the leadership of an educational administrative committee, cooperating with other relief agencies such as those concerned with unemployed laborers. In this way, there should be a definite attack upon the problem. Reports should be made from time to time on efforts in this direction.

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